

APRIL 1, 1988

IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF INDONESIA FOR
BREEDING CATTLE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate (VS Form 17-140) issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of both the consignor and the consignee and the complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional information shall include:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

Health Status of Origin

1. The United States is declared to be free of bovine ephemeral fever, east coast fever, Theileria parva, and Theileria annulata.
2. The animals originated from States where vesicular stomatitis has not occurred for the last 12 months.
3. The animals originated from herds where there have been no virus isolation or clinical cases of bluetongue, in any species, during the last 12 months. (If this certification cannot be made, then the animals must be tested for bluetongue as required under test requirements).
4. The animals originated from herds where there have been no clinical cases of bovine leukosis for the last 3 years.
5. The animals originated from herds where there have been no clinical cases of Johne's disease for the last 5 years.
6. There have been no clinical cases of leptospirosis, trichomoniasis, and bovine campylobacteriosis in the herd of origin during the last 60 days prior to export.
7. There have been no clinical cases of the following diseases in the herd of origin for the last 12 months: malignant catarrhal fever, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV), mucosal disease (bovine viral diarrhea (BVD)), pseudorabies, "Q" fever, influenza, parainfluenza, rabies, and listeriosis.
8. The animals originated from herds which have had negative brucellosis and tuberculosis status for the last 12 months.
9. The animals have been examined and found apparently free of ectoparasites.

TEST REQUIREMENTS

On-the-farm isolation

The animals for export were isolated at the farm and were negative to the following tests.

1. Enzootic bovine leukosis - Agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test
2. Tuberculosis - Intradermal test in the caudal fold using bovine PPD tuberculin within 60 days prior to entering the USDA approved export isolation facility

USDA - Approved Export Isolation

The animals were isolated in a USDA-approved export isolation facility where they were tested and were negative to the following tests (the period of isolation must be furnished on the health certificate):

1. Johne's disease - Complement fixation (CF) test at 1:8 dilution within 45 days prior to export
2. Bluetongue - AGID test within 45 days prior to export (test not required if the certification statement No. 3 can be made on the health certificate)
3. Vesicular stomatitis - (New Jersey & Indiana strains) - Serum neutralization test at 1:8 dilution or CF test at 1:5 dilution within 45 days prior to export
4. Brucellosis - Standard tube or standard plate test at 1:50 dilution (less than 30 IU) within 45 days prior to export
5. Leukosis - AGID test (this test must be conducted at least 45 days after the first test and at least 21 days prior to export)

Vaccination

1. The cattle must be vaccinated for leptospirosis (*L. pomona*, *L. hardjo*, *L. grippotyphosa*, *L. canicola*, and *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*) not less than 15 days and not more than 45 days prior to export. (The name of the vaccine and the date of vaccination must be shown on the health certificate.)
2. The cattle must be vaccinated for IBR and BVD not less than 15 days and not more than 45 days prior to export. (The name of the vaccine and the date of the vaccination must be shown on the health certificate.)
3. The cattle must be vaccinated with a killed vaccine against clostridial diseases not less than 15 days and not more than 45 days prior to export. The vaccination is required for *Clostridium chauvoei*, *Clostridium septicum*, *Clostridium haemolyticum*, *Clostridium novyi*, *Clostridium sordellii*, and *Clostridium perfringens* type C and D. (The name of the vaccine and the date of the vaccination must be shown on the health certificate.)

TREATMENT

The animals must be treated twice for ectoparasites and endoparasites with ivermectin according to the dosages recommended by the manufacturer. The first treatment is to be carried out at least 15 days prior to and the second treatment no more than 5 days prior to shipment.

EMBARKATION STATEMENT

At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the U.S. Origin Health Certificate, the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:

1. The name and address of the consignor.
2. The name and address of the consignee.
3. The number and species of animals to be shipped.
4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto within 24 hours of exportation.

TRANSPORTATION

The ocean vessel which will be used to transport the cattle from the United States must meet all the requirements as mentioned in 9 CFR, Part 91 (any exception to these regulations must be approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, APHIS, USDA).

The voyage from the port of embarkation in the United States, to the port of entry in Indonesia must take a direct route or, if necessary, may call only at Guam, Hawaii, or Biak as intermediate ports.

Only animals for export to Indonesia, are allowed on board the ship unless an exception is received from the Director General for Livestock Services, Indonesia.

Fodder on board ship must be sufficient for the trip and to cover the adaptation period of 4 days in the Indonesian quarantine facilities.

The captain of the ship shall submit the following documents to the Animal Quarantine Officer at the port of destination in Indonesia:

1. U.S. Origin Health Certificate (VS Form 17-140).
2. The Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37).
3. Certificate of death loss or natural increase during the voyage. This can be prepared on a separate

sheet of paper.

4. List of drugs, fodder or any other material on the ship.

OTHER INFORMATION

1. On farm isolation means that animals are physically separated from all other cattle on a premises. The animals shall remain on that premise until a test for leukosis is conducted, the results obtained and positive animals removed (before entering the USDA export isolation).
2. USDA - approved isolation means that the cattle for Indonesia are confined on a premises that has been inspected by a VS inspector and meets all the requirements as mentioned below before animals are placed in isolation. Cattle are to remain in this type of isolation until moved to port of embarkation.
 - a. The animals will be held in clean and sanitary facilities.
 - b. The isolation facility for cattle to Indonesia shall be the only facility housing livestock on the premises or property and there shall be no possibility of physical contact with other livestock.
 - c. The animals can be held in one or more facilities for a single export shipment as long as the requirements in Item 2 are met.
 - d. Personnel that have contact with any other animals must change into clean outer clothing and to change or disinfect their footwear before entering the isolation premises.
 - e. Utensils used for feeding and watering shall not be used for other livestock during the isolation period.
 - f. Space shall be provided at a minimum rate of twice the space required by shipment by sea (see Title 9 CFR 91.25).
 - g. It is recommended that the isolation be in pastures, or if in lots, on a concrete surface.
3. A herd of negative status for brucellosis and tuberculosis is interpreted as a herd which the area veterinarian in charge has no reason to believe is affected with tuberculosis or brucellosis.
4. The Director General for Livestock Services, Indonesia, may send an Indonesian veterinarian to the United States during the initial shipments to observe animal isolation and other matters of animal health concern. He will work closely with Area Veterinarians in Charge and is authorized to reject any animal or animals which do not meet the standards or which have any genetic defects (but will do so only upon close consultation with USDA authorities.)
5. Vaccination against anaplasmosis and babesiosis is to be done on board ship after embarkation unless treatment with therapeutic drugs against these diseases is arranged to be done on arrival in Indonesia.

6. A copy of the endorsed U.S. Origin Health Certificate must be furnished to the Indonesian Consulate in the United States and, if applicable, to the Indonesian veterinarian who visits the United States to observe the health of the cattle concerned. (The copies of the U.S. origin health certificate do not need to be visaed by the Indonesian consulate in the U.S.)
7. The port veterinarian must satisfy himself that the sufficient amount of suitable feed is loaded on the ocean vessel for the duration of voyage (91.17) and any extra feed required by the Government of Indonesia.

QUARANTINE MEASURES IN INDONESIA

1. On arrival at the port of destination, the Area Animal Quarantine Officer conducts inspection of documents as well as the health of the cattle on board. Before the inspection is carried out, all of the cattle and the ship's floor should be in clean condition.
2. Permission to unload the cattle shall be granted if the cattle are found healthy and the accompanying documents are complete and in order.
3. Following disembarkation the imported cattle shall be detained at an approved quarantine station for a minimum period of 14 days. During this detention period obligatory observation, inspection and treatment is carried out.
4. Sera should be collected 7 (seven) days after the animal in the quarantine for the test against leucosis.
5. On completion of the quarantine period the cattle shall be released provided they are free from infectious and contagious diseases.
6. In case there is (are) positive reactor(s) against leucosis identified, the reactor(s) must be rejected while the rest of the animals on the same shipment are released providing that they are subjected to monitoring by the area Livestock Services.
7. A written report on the result of the quarantine measures shall be submitted, among others, to the Director of Animal Health and the chief of the local Livestock Services where the cattle concerned will be distributed.